

Accessing State Laws Online

Part 1- Introduction

This educational document was created by the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) for the purpose of assisting users of building codes that may also need to access state laws relating to the design, construction and use of buildings, and the activities of the state agencies involved in the development of building standards in Title 24. This 10-page document will provide an introduction to the process of using the Internet to access California state laws along with necessary background information.

We also have other educational materials at the CBSC website. They include:

- Guide to Title 24
- Guide to the Nonresidential CAL Green Code
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Glossary of Terms
- Accessing State Regulations Online
- Accessing State Legislation Online

Please visit our website for matters relating to the activities of the California Building Standards Commission including:

- Proposed building standards
- Online access to Title 24
- Meeting and hearing schedules
- Informational bulletins and announcements
- Newsletter, called the CAL Code Quarterly, and more.

Part 2- Background

First understand that California state laws and state regulations are not the same. State regulations are discussed in our educational document named <u>Accessing State</u>

<u>Regulations Online</u>, which is available on the CBSC website.

California state laws are enacted by the legislative process involving the Legislative and Executive Branches of State Government. The Legislative Branch consists of two houses of the state legislature; the State Senate and State Assembly. The Executive Branch consists of the Governor who may sign or veto legislative bills presented by the Legislature, or allow the legislation to become law without action. Learn much more about the legislative process in our <u>Accessing State Legislation Online</u>, available at this CBSC website.

California has divided state laws into 29 separately named codes. The California Vehicle Code, Business and Professions Code, and Health and Safety Code, are three examples among the 29 codes of California state law. Here is a complete listing of the 29 codes of California state law.

Business and Professions Code
Civil Code
Code of Civil Procedures
Commercial Code
Corporations Code
Education Code
Elections Code
Evidence Code
Family Code
Financial Code
Financial Code
Fish and Game Code
Food and Agricultural Code
Government Code
Harbors and Navigation Code
Health and Safety Code

Insurance Code
Labor Code
Military and Veterans Code
Penal Code
Revenue and Taxation Code
Probate Code
Public Contract Code
Public Resources Code
Public Utility Code
Streets and Highways Code
Unemployment Insurance Code
Vehicle Code
Water Code
Welfare and Institutions Code

The Government Code, Health and Safety Code, Business and Professions Code, Education Code, Public Resources Code, Water Code, Penal Code and the Food and Agricultural Code, contain provisions relating to buildings, or specific areas or feature of buildings depending on the use of the building. These state laws provide the authority for

various state agencies to adopt or develop building standards (a type of state regulation) that are found in the California Building Standards Code, in Title 24, California Code of Regulations. Here is a listing of the state laws <u>most commonly</u> used in relation to building standards, and building design, construction and use:

- Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, spanning from Section number 18901 to 18949.31, known as the California Building Standards Law. The body of state law establishes the California Building Standards Commission, the basis for California Building Standards Code in Title 24, California Code of Regulations, and many mandates for local government.
- Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, spanning from Section 17910 to 17998.3, known as the **State Housing Law**. Requires the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop building standards for Title 24 on regulating housing occupancies. Includes many mandates to be carried out by local government.
- Government Code, Sections 12955 through 12955.1.1, establishing accessibility
 requirements in multifamily dwellings, and the requirement for the Department of
 Housing and Community Development to develop building standards for
 accessibility in and about privately funded multifamily dwellings, and for the Division
 of the State Architect to develop building standards for accessibility in and about
 publicly funded housing.
- Government Code Section 4450 through 4461, establishing accessibility requirements in public buildings and sidewalks, and requires the Division of the State Architect to develop the building standards for such buildings and sidewalks.
- Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Parts 5.3 and 5.5, spanning from Section 19952 through 19959.5, establishing accessibility requirements in privately funded buildings open to the public and for commercial facilities, and requires the Division of the State Architect to develop the building standards for such buildings.
- Health and Safety Code, Division 12, Part 2, spanning from Section 13100 through 13263, establishing fire and panic safety requirements, and requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop building standards and other regulations.

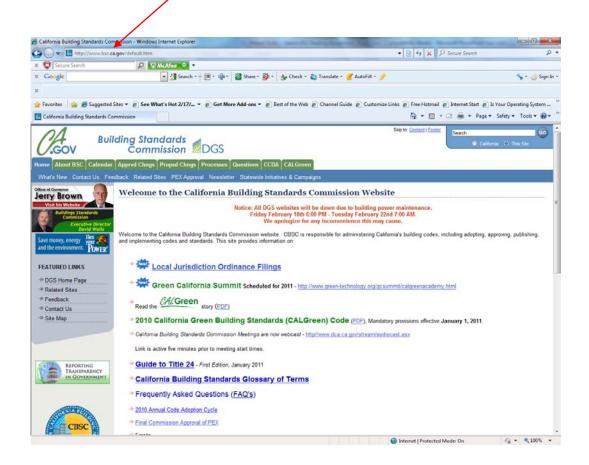
Provided above were the <u>most commonly</u> used provisions of California state law relating to buildings. There are others that are less common to the work relating to building codes. All the state laws that authorize or require the development of building standards are listed in Authority and Reference citations of Sections 102 through 114 of the California Building Code, which is Part 2 of Title 24, California Code of Regulations. There the specific sections of the various state laws are provided.

California state laws may be accessed in public libraries, private law offices, and through the California state website. Let's learn how to access state laws through the California state website. It is easier than you may think.

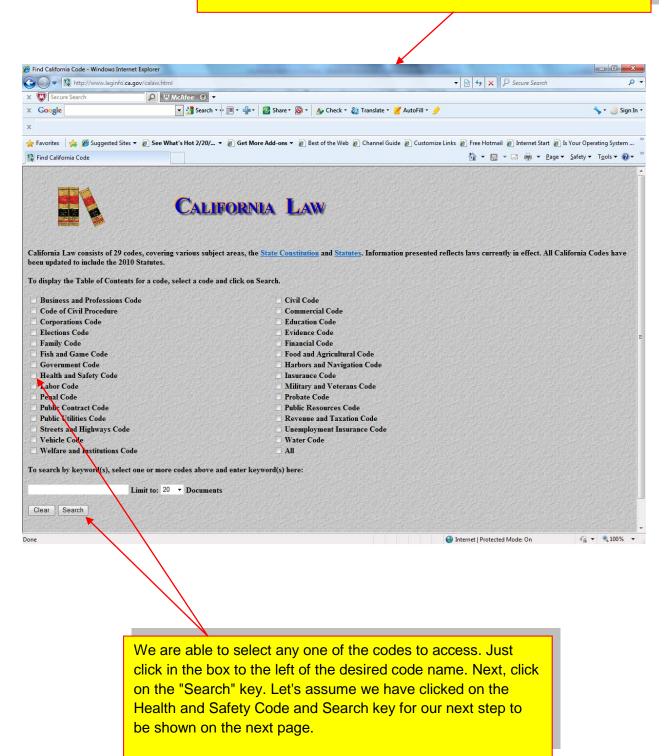
Part 3-Accessing California State Laws through the Internet

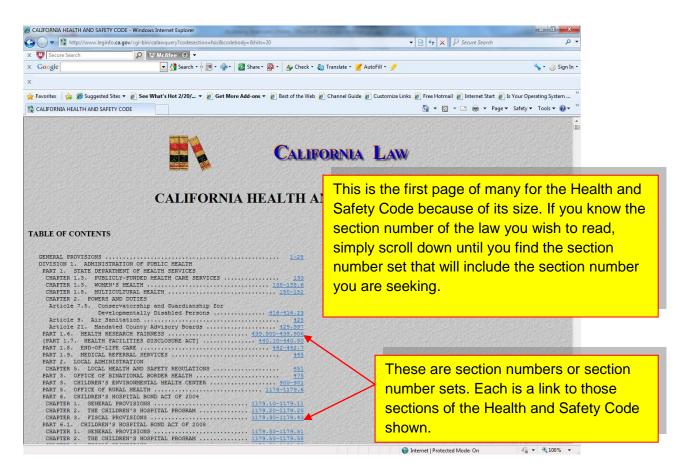
An index of the 29 codes of California state laws is provided at the state's website. From any Internet webpage, enter (type in) the state law website address http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.

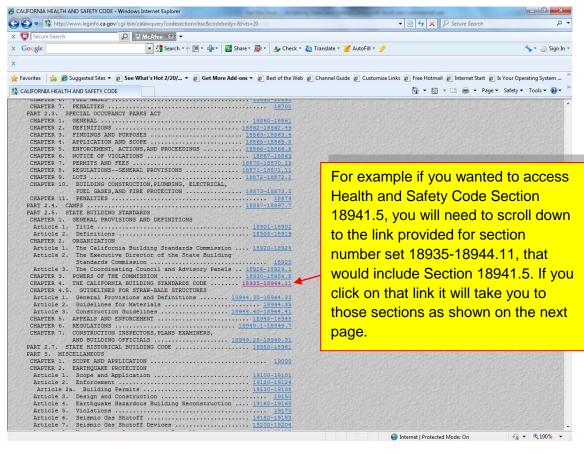
We have used the front page of the California Building Standards Commission website as a starting point. You can use any website you wish. Just type in the state law website address http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html in this space and press your enter key. The results are shown on the next page.

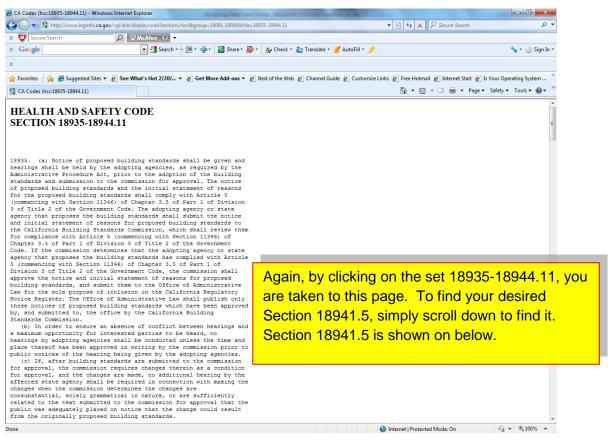


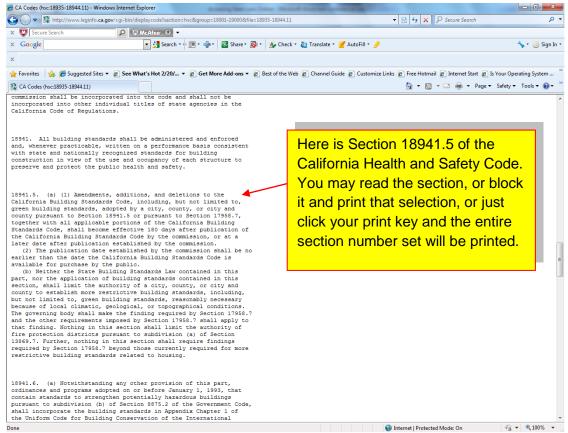
The state website address for state laws will bring you to this California Law page. It provides access to the 29 codes of California law. See the listing of the 29 code names as previously discussed?





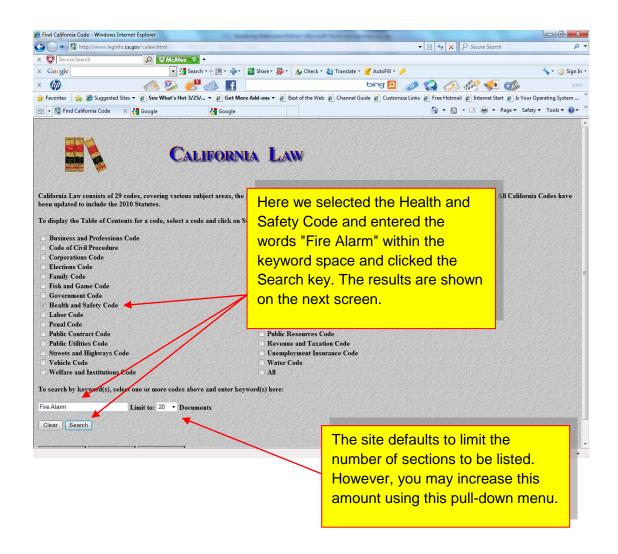


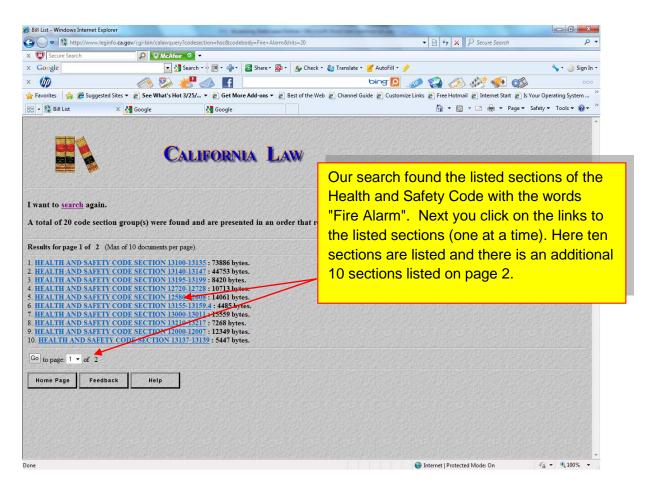




That is all there is to it! A little practice and you can be cruising through California's state laws with ease.

There are some additional tools provided on the California Law website that can be helpful when you don't know the section number you need. Go back to the screen shown on page 5 above and note the <u>keyword</u> search function. Instructions are provided, but simply select one code, then enter a word in the keyword search box and click on the Search key. The system will search for Sections containing that word. This is a time consuming search, but when you don't know the section number, it may be the only way to find what you need.





The process described above is slow and may require some time to find the section of state law you are searching for.

Part 4- Conclusion

Here are some good rules to remember when working with laws.

1. When using state laws, be aware of the identity of the code, part, division, chapter etc. to be certain you are in the proper location for the desired subject.

2. Look for and read any section named "application and scope", "application", "scope",

"intent", "purpose", or similar words. Such a section is generally located near the beginning

of a code segment (chapter, division, part, etc.,) to explain what the provisions of the

segment apply. For example, a segment may be said to apply to only high-rise buildings.

You don't want to apply those provisions to buildings that are not high-rise buildings by

definition.

3. Look for definitions of terms. This is generally provided near the beginning of a code

segment (chapter, division, part etc.). This is very important. Some words and terms are

defined specifically for the purpose of that particular code segment, and the same words

and terms may be defined differently in other segments of the code.

We recommend practicing the steps provided in this document in order to become

completely familiar with the process. Good luck.

Contact our office if additional clarification is needed.

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We welcome your feedback. Use our feedback feature on our CBSC website.

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